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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-138

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**Uganda, Tanzania Consider Accord Without Kenya**

EA1707204295 Nairobi THE EASTAFRICAN  
in English 17 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Uganda and Tanzania have considered the possibility of implementing the East African cooperation agreement without Kenya in the face of Nairobi's delay in appointing a secretary general to the regional project.

Uganda's foreign minister, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, told THE EASTAFRICAN at the weekend that Kenya, which has been holding up progress on the tripartite commission on East African cooperation, should not be forced into the alliance if she was unprepared. He said Nairobi's reluctance should not hinder the project's implementation.

That high-level contact had been made between Uganda and Tanzania to consider moving without Kenya was confirmed by independent sources in Dar es Salaam. "There is a limit to how long Uganda can wait. We can't wait indefinitely," said Dr. Rugunda. "Petty quarrels by top leaders, by governments which have happened before or even those which will come in future should not impede, prevent or obstruct that essential cooperation of East African peoples." As he spoke, Tanzania was mounting a frenzied effort to mediate between its two neighbors, who have been locked in a war of words following a remark last week by Kenya's foreign minister, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, blaming Uganda for Kenya's three-month delay in naming the commission's topmost official.

Foreign Ministry sources in Dar es Salaam said high level contacts had been made with officials in Kampala and Nairobi to try and resolve the dispute. [passage omitted] On Friday [14 July], Dr. Rugunda revealed that Uganda and Tanzania had already discussed going ahead with the cooperation pending Kenya's decision. He said: "I don't want it to appear like we are ganging up against Kenya but yes, there has been preliminary interaction on that issue. We don't believe the issues Kenya has raised are significant points to stop deepening of cooperation between the East African people in trade and harmonization of policies." [passage omitted]

The dispute broke out four months after the leaders of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, meeting in Kampala last November, had signed an agreement setting up a secretariat for the permanent tripartite commission on East African cooperation. Kenya was to provide a secretary general by 1st March and Uganda and

Tanzania were to provide two deputies each. The Arusha-based officials were to oversee the establishment of regional programmes involving the three countries covering tourism, communication and trade, among others. .

Nairobi's delay in appointing the secretary general h<sup>p</sup> . prevented Tanzania and Uganda from announcing their appointees and hindered progress on the regional initiative. Two months ago, a list of 17 names was reported to have been passed on to President Moi's cabinet but nothing has been heard of it since. [passage omitted] At the weekend a government official in Dar es Salaam said efforts were being made to bring understanding between the Moi and Museveni governments. He said: "At the moment high-level diplomatic contacts are being made to iron out the differences which are a stumbling block to East African cooperation." Tanzania would work hard to resolve the dispute positively.

In Kampala, Dr. Rugunda, in an interview with THE EASTAFRICAN, said Uganda and Tanzania had already discussed the idea of leaving Kenya to make up her mind as they moved forward with cooperation. The minister said that Uganda would not tie the presence of anti-Uganda dissidents in Kenya to the revival of co-operation because temporary misunderstandings should not hinder the project.

"We see no reason at all to stop this cooperation because we know that the people of East Africa are one, they want to be together. It is the duty of the leaders to facilitate this cooperation. The people should not be held at ransom because of these occasional quarrels."

Dr. Rugunda said the basic resources and infrastructure were available for Uganda and Tanzania to set the ball rolling. Tanzania hosts the headquarters of the former East African community. The two countries have already nominated their secretaries to the commission. Uganda has also paid its contribution of 393,640 dollars to the secretariat budget.

Analysts say Uganda seems to have been encouraged by the recent launch of alliance, an airline it owns jointly with Tanzania and South Africa. Kenya reportedly turned down requests to join the project in its planning stages. Zambia, too, helped to launch the groundwork but dropped out.

Dr. Rugunda said: "If we had said the idea should be killed because other countries in the region have dropped out, this airline would not have begun."

**Burundi****'Pirate Radio' Threatens To Stop Student Exams**

EA1807220595 Nairobi KNA in English  
1431 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, Burundi, 18 July (KNA/PANA) — Burundi's 80,000 pupils are tomorrow expected to sit for higher education exams at 600 centers amid threats by extremists who have vowed to stop them by using violence. [passage omitted]

A pirate radio station, La Voix de la Democratie (The Voice of Democracy) run by Hutu extremists, has repeated calls on armed groups to prevent, by all means, pupils from the minority Tutsi tribe from taking the exams. The pirate radio station, operating along the lines of the then Radio Milles Collines in neighboring Rwanda, has for the past two years been advocating ethnic hatred in Burundi.

On Monday night [17 July], the minister of adult literacy and primary education, Nicephore Ndimurukundo, announced the national exam was postponed for 24 hours to allow for further arrangements, particularly in Bujumbura, the Burundian capital. "All necessary measures have now been taken for the exams to take place Wednesday," he said.

Last year, 110,000 pupils took the national exam in the same tense atmosphere.

Insecurity and the camping of internally displaced persons in several classrooms are responsible for this year's low rate of candidates, especially among the Hutu.

Army armoured vehicles were deployed in northwestern Burundi's Bubanza and Cibitoke and in rural areas around Bujumbura to prevent troubles, sources said.

**Butrus-Ghali Speaks on UN Mission in Burundi**

EA1807220195 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Jul 95

[News conference by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali with unidentified foreign and domestic correspondents in Bujumbura on 17 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [First correspondent] Mr. Secretary General, after your meeting with almost the entire Burundian political class, do you have the impression that the Burundian problem will be solved in the end? That is the first question. The second is: There was a time when you compared the situation in South Africa with the one prevailing in Burundi. Is that really your view? And is it not true that the Burundian crisis is being exacerbated by the very same people who are pretending to be looking for solutions? Thank you.

[Butrus-Ghali] I will answer the second question. One cannot compare situations. Each crisis or each situation of conflict has its own specifics, its own particularity. The first question: The discussion I held with the country's leaders persuaded me first that they understand the problems better than we do, better than foreign experts. Second, they have the political will to resolve the problems. Third, they know how serious the situation is. Fourth, they need help from the international community. The purpose of my visit is to mobilize international public opinion, to arouse consciousness of the importance of Burundi, and obtain the necessary assistance.

[Second correspondent] Mr. Secretary General, the UN mission in Rwanda failed to prevent the massacre of Tutsis and Hutus from the opposition. Are you going to do something to improve your image here in Burundi? We would also like to know how it [the UN] intends to conduct its intervention in Burundi.

[Butrus-Ghali] The United Nations is dealing with about 20 conflict situations. We succeeded in Mozambique, and in Angola, from where I came yesterday. We succeeded in Cambodia and Salvador. We are succeeding in Haiti and Macedonia. It is oversimplification to say that we did not succeed in some places. If we fail anywhere it is because of an absence of political will on the part of those concerned with resolving the problem. The United Nations cannot impose solutions. They can help states to find solutions, but the political will must exist on the part of those concerned. Where there is no political will, the United Nations will withdraw, as they did from Somalia. Wherever we failed, certainly the United Nations (?bears some) responsibility. The United Nations is like a surgeon who does not succeed in all his operations: some patients die.

[Third correspondent] Yesterday you met Marshal Mobutu. Did he commit himself to fighting the armed gangs and militias who attack from Zaire? If not, have you any way of putting pressure on Zaire?

[Butrus-Ghali] The discussions that I held with Marshal Mobutu were extremely constructive. He has the will to find solutions to the problems of the Great Lakes Region and the refugee problem. I intend to send new missions to follow up the discussions held with him and I believe all countries neighboring the Great Lakes Region want to solve the problem, because all those countries are suffering. When there are 2 million refugees in Tanzania, Tanzania is affected. When there are 2 million refugees in Zaire, the provinces of Bukavu and Goma are affected by their presence. It is therefore in the interests of the region and the African community to find a solution. A tragedy in Rwanda has a negative impact on all African countries, because it diverts

the international community from its interventions in solving other problems. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] It is worth noting that the UN secretary general, who yesterday met the Burundian political class, today at Bujumbura International Airport, prior to his departure, had a face-to-face meeting with the Parena [National Recovery Party] president, former president Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. According to Bagaza, it was a courtesy visit not intended for any political discussions. [passage omitted]

#### **Armed Gangs Attack Home of Bujumbura Governor**

*EA1807212895 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Rushubi in the Province of Bujumbura say the people there went sleepless last night. Armed gangs attacked the center of the province of Bujumbura. The attack started around 2000 and went on until midnight. Our news correspondent reports that the main target was the provincial governor's home, but luckily there were no casualties. The assailants had infiltrated in the area during the evening and the attack came as a surprise for the inhabitants, who were still in bars, where they stayed the whole night out of fear. Activities were paralyzed this morning. Schools and health centers remained closed. This second attack against Rushubi has increased tension in the commune of Isare, where people die every day.

#### **Chad**

##### **Soldiers Demand Salary Payment, Threaten To Strike**

*AB1907093595 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Soldiers are complaining of hard times and demanding that their salary arrears be paid. This is contained in a communique which has been circulating in Ndjamen for some time now. The communique, signed by a think tank set up by the Chadian National Army, or at least a section of it, denounces the nonpayment of their salary arrears for 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. The soldiers deplore the fact that their allowances are being used for other purposes, such as building villas and holding lavish weddings.

The signatories to the communique note that they have never failed to carry out their mission for the past 15 years. They are calling for the immediate payment of six months' allowances and six months' salary arrears for all soldiers, failing which they will go on an indefinite

strike. This strike notice expires on 25 July. [passage omitted]

#### **Rwanda**

##### **Bomb Explodes in Gisenyi Power Station**

*EA1807195595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A bomb exploded in Gisenyi Prefecture yesterday at around 2000 destroying the power supply station in the Rugero sector area. The hit station has been supplying electricity within Rugerero and the surrounding areas, which are now in total darkness. However, the electric wires supplying Gisenyi town with electricity were not affected.

##### **Judge Suggests Foreigners Handle Genocide Cases**

*EA1807211495 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 0515 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The prime minister of Rwanda, The Right Honorable Faustin Twagiramungu, yesterday in his office in Chimhurura, held discussions with the deputy prosecutor of the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda, Justice Honore Rakotomanana. Their discussions mainly centered on the cooperation of foreign countries with the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda and the possibility of foreign judges coming to Rwanda to handle genocide cases.

Judge Rakotomanana made a proposal to the prime minister for the Government of Rwanda to allow foreign judges to help in the rebuilding of Rwanda's judicial system. The deputy prosecutor thanked the Government of Rwanda for enabling the international tribunal investigators to do their work in Rwanda uninterrupted.

On his part, the prime minister assured Judge Rakotomanana [of] his government's commitment in cooperating fully with the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda. Mr. Rakotomanana revealed to the prime minister of his plans to request all states to adopt a law requiring them to cooperate permanently with the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda.

##### **Group To Build Housing for Returning Refugees**

*EA1807200895 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1145 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A press release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation says that the African Funds for Housing has promised to build 10,000 housing units for the resettlement of Rwandan returnees. The pledge was made yesterday by Mr.

(Kambwe wa Tambwe Musangilu), head of the African Fund of Housing [as heard], during talks with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Dr. Anastase Gasana, here in Kigali. Mr. (Tambwe Musangilu) said that \$2.4 million have been already disbursed to this end and another \$1.3 million have been set aside.

## Zaire

### MPR Satisfied With Keeping Transitional Institutions

AB1807221995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire, the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], the ruling party, has broken its silence on the country's political situation. In a rather terse communique issued today, Marshal Mobutu's party expressed satisfaction with the unanimous decision on Article 117 of the Constitution to maintain the transitional institutions. Kamanda wa Kamanda Muzembe reports:

[Begin Muzembe recording] The MPR observes with satisfaction the unanimous decision to revise Article 117 of the transitional Constitution that will consequently maintain all the transitional institutions. It is the gist of the very subtle communique of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's party, which was made public today after two meetings of the steering committee on 14 and 17 July

under the chairmanship of its first deputy chairman, Banza Makalay Sungu. The MPR said it was attached to the strict respect of the constitutional and legal provisions that govern the transition. At the same time, it stated its openness to dialogue within the political class.

Furthermore, it encouraged this dialogue in view of, the communique further stated, a harmonious and non-conflictual management of the transition that will lead the Zairian people to free, democratic, and transparent elections. But the document did not say anything on the current consultations by Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo to set up a real national union government that includes all the political leanings. The MPR, it is true, has not yet answered the invitation tendered to it over one week ago and even if it is allowed to keep its reserve, certain well-informed observers believe, however, that this party's communique has put an end to speculations. At this juncture, people must expect the MPR — the most important component of the political Forces of the Conclave — to take part in the consultations.

As for the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies, it has refused to accept Kengo wa Dondo's friendly invitation. At the same time, Antoine Gizenga, Patrice Lumumba's former deputy prime minister, denounced the extension of the transition. For the leader of the Unified Lumumbist Party, it is a plot against the prime sovereign.

### Ethiopia

#### UN's Butrus-Ghali Ends Africa Tour, Pledges Support

EA1807222995 Nairobi KNA in English  
1400 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18 July (KNA/PANA) — Winding up a six-nation African tour, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali affirmed here today that the world body will stand by the continent in resolving the political and economic problems it is facing. "The UN will pay attention to African problems like it is doing in other parts of the world, like the former Yugoslavia," said Butrus-Ghali. "Africa needs special attention to avoid its marginalization," he told reporters in Addis Ababa at the end of his African tour.

The UN secretary general ended his African tour [on] Tuesday [18 July] and flew to Geneva to monitor the worsening crisis in the former Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Ghali [Butrus-Ghali] arrived in the Ethiopian capital late on Monday and briefed current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, on the outcome of the discussions he held with the political leaders of the countries he had visited.

He told journalists that he also held a long session with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, with whom he discussed different aspects of cooperation between the world body and the pan-African organization. "[The] UN pays special attention on its relations with the OAU," Ghali stressed, adding that a joint session of the two bodies will be held in November 1996.

He pledged that the UN would play its role, together with the OAU, in resolving the conflicts in the continent. [passage omitted]

Ghali made a special appeal to political leaders in Africa's troubled areas to resolve their problems, saying the UN cannot impose a cease-fire or political solution on any country. The UN cannot replace or dictate any policy to any country, he reiterated. "The UN can assist the protagonists, but they have to find their own solutions to their problems. We (UN) cannot dictate to them do this or that," added Butrus-Ghali. [passage omitted]

### Kenya

#### Leakey Appeals to Government To Register Safina

EA1807224795 Nairobi KTN Television Network  
in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The unregistered Safina Party's interim secretary general, Dr. Richard Leakey, says that it will not be wise for the opposition to take part in the 1997 general elections. Speaking at a press conference at Safina offices, Leakey said that in the modern world everyone expects certain basic rights, such as the right to choice of leadership and political representation. At the same time, Leakey reemphasized the need for the registration of the party to allow it to work openly alongside other opposition parties.

[Begin Leakey recording] We ask that the government get on and register Safina. In so doing, it will allow the party to work openly and alongside others in the urgent task of getting the country back on its feet. We need a period of reflection, a period of national healing so that all Kenyans can once again work together and work with the hope that tomorrow will indeed be better than today. Once registered, we will release a policy document, but in the meantime we are offering the following suggestions as a basis upon which we believe real progress could be made in the move toward a better, more democratic and safer nation. [end recording] [as heard]

### Tanzania

#### Minister Sends Warning to Rwanda, Burundi

EA1807211795 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0700 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, The Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, has said that Tanzania is ready to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi do not implement policies aimed at driving out the citizens of the two countries living in neighboring states.

Rwegasira made the remarks yesterday in parliament while presenting his ministry's estimates of revenue and expenditures for the 1995-96 financial year. Rwegasira also told parliament that there was a new threat to the security of the two states and the whole East and Central Africa region, where there is competition in the sale of arms that are being deliberately smuggled by the two countries' [Rwanda and Burundi] opposition groups.

He said that in addition to praying for Rwanda and Burundi and their refugees living in Tanzania and neighboring countries, there was a need to create an

awareness within the international community on the new security threat.

On Tanzania's role in the various conflicts that are afflicting a number of African states, Hon. Rwegasira said that Tanzania would continue to pursue diplomatic channels to mediate and achieve permanent solutions to such conflicts, in collaboration with the international community in Africa and beyond.

been in Liberia on a peacekeeping force among the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] group from West Africa — has arrived back home aboard Ghana Airways. The soldiers, comprising 13 officers and 227 men, have been in Liberia for the last one and a half years on a peacekeeping mission. They were met on arrival by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, on behalf of the government. [passage omitted]

### Uganda

#### NRA Peacekeeping Troops Return From Liberia

EA1807213495 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network*  
in English 0430 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The first batch of 850 NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers — who have

**Government Said Unable To Meet U.S. Aid Criteria**

*MB1907111995 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans  
0520 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[From the "News Commentary" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] South Africa is definitely going to be affected by the Republican U.S. Congress' determination to drastically cut aid to Third World countries. Although the so-called apartheid era is a thing of the past and can no longer be a reason for withholding development aid to South Africa, there are other problems.

For instance, the UN voting records of potential recipients come under scrutiny. The United States uses these as a factor in allocating aid. Moreover, consideration is also given to who the recipient's international friends are.

Although the change in South Africa has brought about a so-called democratic government into power, this does not mean that the country can unconditionally rely on large-scale U.S. aid. The actions of the ANC — the senior partner in the government of national unity — during its years of struggle do not, in most cases, meet the criteria currently laid down by the Republicans. As an opposition that mostly acted outside the country, the ANC depended on the former Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc satellites for refuge, propaganda, weapons, and training. Its other allies included radical Muslim states, such as Libya, Iraq, and Algeria. A special ally has been and is still Fidel Castro's Cuba.

That relationship, perhaps more than anything else, is a sensitive area to many Americans. The friendships that the ANC made during its years of opposition and the accompanying assistance are now being counted against it. The ANC, through pronouncements and actions, has demonstrated solidarity with its friends and their friends. On numerous occasions the organization chose to side with certain Arab nations against Israel. This did not go unnoticed within the Jewish community in the United States.

All of these issues — the ANC's good relations with the Soviet Bloc; its strong friendship with Castro, Qadhafi and others in the same league; and its occasional anti-Israel stance, are matters that affect the United States, irrespective of whether a Republican or Democratic government is in power.

What antagonizes the Republicans in particular are the ANC's links with certain left-wing, radical elements in the United States. Organizations like Randall Robertson's Trans-Africa are not friends of the Republican Party. Alliances with such U.S. organizations will undoubtedly irritate the Republican-dominated committee that makes recommendations on development aid.

Another consideration is the United States' enormous contribution to the funds of the entire World Bank group, including the International Monetary Fund. In theory, these institutions are independent of the states that fund them, but in reality, the United States exercises a strong and even decisive influence over their governing bodies.

South Africa is currently receiving about \$200 million dollars, or 700 million rands, per year in direct aid from the United States. More importantly, however, South Africa is dependent on large World Bank loans to stimulate economic growth and job creation.

The Republicans are making no secret of the fact that the following criteria will be decisive in the allocation of aid packages: U.S. security interests; a country's past actions as related to U.S. interests; a country's commitment to the free market system; and a country's performance measured against stability, labor stability, and discipline, as well as productivity and competitiveness.

South Africa is currently not performing well in terms of any of these criteria. It is ironic that the United States played a large role in bringing an end the old South Africa, which met all the requirements that the United States demands of all aid seekers. It contributed greatly to the creation of a new South Africa, which it now regards as a highly doubtful client.

**Violence Increase Reported in KwaZulu Province**

*MB1907124595 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1133 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[Report by Bobby Jordan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 18 SAPA — At least 43 people have been murdered in KwaZulu/Natal since Friday [14 July], raising fresh concerns about levels of both political and criminal violence in the province.

Police said on Tuesday the provisional weekend toll of 32 had been inflated by the discovery of further bodies on Monday and Tuesday.

According to a recent report, three people were gunned down in Mehlobenyama near Umkomaas on Sunday by unidentified gunmen wielding AK-47 rifles.

Police also discovered the mutilated body of 55-year-old Ghani Shabanes in a compound at Hibberdene on Sunday. A hand and leg had been hacked off his body.

In another incident near Port Shepstone on Sunday, a local induna [subchief] and his family were seriously injured when a M-26 grenade was fired into his house.

Human Rights Commission [HRC] spokesman Kudz Sekhonyane told SAPA on Tuesday political attacks appeared to be on the increase in the province following a period of relative calm in June.

HRC figures showed that while the political violence toll had decreased substantially to 58 in June compared to 83 in May, politically-inspired incidents appeared to be on the increase in July. The HRC said 24 people had been killed in political violence alone in July so far.

Sekhonyane said the toll did not necessarily reflect the rising political temperature. This was borne out by blatant political attacks such as the shooting incident in Clermont earlier this month, when IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters were shot at while attempting to open an IFP branch, and the attempted assassination of IFP organiser Dumisani Khuzwayo on Monday.

Political parties in the province have all appealed for political tolerance in the province, particularly in the build-up to the local government elections.

However, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress regularly accuse each other of fomenting violence, and the distinction between political and criminal violence often appears blurred.

In a statement on Tuesday, IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said the resurgence in political violence reflected the ANC's attempt to re-assert its presence in the province ahead of the elections.

"Given that many of its structures are ailing or in disarray, the ANC believes it needs to make its presence felt if it is to be shown to be a serious contender in the local government elections in the province. It has therefore resorted to using violence as an instrument to assert itself," Tillett said.

"The ANC expected to win this province in the last elections. Now we find that the flight of their top leaders to national level has left a vacuum, with only a clique of ANC warlords left over," Tillett told SAPA.

The ANC counters that the IFP is trying to make the province ungovernable according to its own political agenda.

In a message to a recent meeting in Chatsworth, ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma charged that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was personally responsible for the deterioration of political stability in the province.

"His nature has certainly caused a serious crisis within the IFP as an organisation. And because the IFP is a majority party in the province, that crisis tends to influence everything in the running of the province," Zuma said.

#### **Gauteng Taxi Industry Becoming 'Mafia Operation'**

*MB1807182395 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gauteng Safety and Security MEC [member of the Executive Council] Jesse Duarte has instructed the police to cordon off and search taxi ranks for illegal weapons to end the taxi violence. Speaking in Johannesburg at the annual conference of the Southern African Long Distance Transport Association, Ms. Duarte accused the taxi industry of increasingly becoming a mafia operation in which only the strong survived. She said strategies devised by her department to combat taxi violence would be put into effect soon. Her department had urged the attorney general to ensure that no bail was granted to what she described as hit squads that would simply kill again.

Another speaker at the conference, Johannesburg Mayor Isaac Mogase, said nothing would stop commuters from boycotting taxis if violence continued. He said people had had enough of violence and would resort to boycotting if their pleas were not heeded. The chairman of the association, Mr. Thulani Khumalo, appealed for unity in the taxi industry. He challenged the tax man to reconsider offering rebates to the taxi industry and called on banks and insurance companies for assistance by not classifying the taxi industry as high risk.

#### **Mandela Says Most Areas To Hold Elections 1 Nov**

*MB1907111895 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria July 19 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [19 July] said government had no intention of postponing local government elections in areas ready for the poll scheduled for November 1.

However, it appeared it might be impossible to meet the deadline in some areas, he told reporters at his official Pretoria residence.

"Different decisions" would have to be made for these areas, Mandela said.

About 75 percent of local government areas would be ready to hold the elections as scheduled.

Earlier on Wednesday, Mandela met Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his deputy Valli Moosa.

**200 Freed Juveniles Fail To Turn Up for Trial**

*MB1807124195 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
18 Jul 95 p 6*

[Report by Hopewell Radebe]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] About 200 juveniles released from prison two months ago in terms of a presidential proclamation have failed to turn up to face trial in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

A court official responsible for juvenile court said that in the past two months there had been an increase of more than 50% in the number of warrants issued for young accused who failed to appear.

Since January, 389 warrants of arrest have been issued by the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for juveniles. Of these, 173 had been issued since May. There was a sudden spate of summonses issued — 91 in all — just after the mass release.

According to court records, a district court specialising in juvenile cases handles between 25 to 30 a day and, each day, at least 30% of the accused do not show up. Juvenile cases constitute at least 35% of the district court's roll of new cases.

And yet 700 juveniles were released from police and prison cells on May 8 in terms of an "out-by-midnight" order issued by President Mandela. This move led to a public outcry because most government departments had not yet set up the infrastructure to deal with those youths who had committed serious offences such as murder, rape and armed robbery.

Police also complained at the time that crime levels would rise because places of safety to keep young serious offenders were inadequate.

Jan van Niekerk, senior public prosecutor of the Johannesburg District Court, said last week the wholesale failure of juveniles to appear has resulted in a huge backlog of cases which take longer periods to be finalised. Van Niekerk said the court had resolved to push hard to finalise juvenile trials as soon as possible in order to avoid

losing witnesses who either give up on the case or disappear after changing their residence. [passage omitted]

**South African Press Review for 19 Jul**

*MB1907114995*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

**Expel Nigeria From Commonwealth** — "It is no longer enough to express 'deep concern' about the intransigent military dictatorship in Nigeria," declares a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 19 July. The paper believes there should be "a powerful lobby in the Commonwealth to expel Nigeria immediately." "The Commonwealth, now including South Africa, should rally before the summit and come up with an unequivocal condemnation and an expulsion order." Having announced that on 1 October "he will reveal a timetable for a return to civilian rule, leader Sani Abacha is cannily preparing to defuse the Commonwealth's wrath ahead of its gathering." **THE STAR** says Nigeria's participation in the forum "should be conditional upon it achieving this transition." "President Mandela's ANC successfully lobbied the world — and the Commonwealth. With our new prestige, let us unleash this weapon again."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**Optimization of Gold Industry** — The General Mining Union Corporation's plans for restructuring its local gold mining interests "represent a continuation of a trend needed to bring South Africa's mines in line with those for the rest of the world," according to a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 19 July. "Appropriate productive efficiency cannot be achieved in the old-fashioned hierarchically structured industry where decisions are taken at the top and passed down a seemingly interminable structure of control." Government and unions "have to be involved as participants." The gold industry is a national asset, "and its optimisation has to be a co-operative venture."

## Angola

### Assembly Approves Draft Law on Vice Presidencies

*MB1807125095 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[Report by Baptista Bianey in Luanda]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Assembly deputies have just approved a draft law on the legal and political [words indistinct] to review the Constitution. The document contains [words indistinct] two vice presidencies, as recommended by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party.

In terms of the draft law on specific changes to the Constitution, as approved by the Assembly today, Jose Eduardo dos Santos is considered to Angola's president-elect because he received most of the votes in the presidential elections of 29 and 30 September 1992. The names of the two vice presidents will be provided by the parties that received more than 30 percent of the votes in the September 1992 legislative elections.

Because it received the most votes, the MPLA will pick a vice president who will act on behalf of the president when the latter is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. The document also states that the present National Assembly term is extended for another four years. Its first legislative session is due to be held 15 days after the government of national unity and reconciliation has started operating.

## Mozambique

### Chissano Considers Opposition Demand for Chiefs

*LD1807131095 Lisbon Radio Renascença in Portuguese to Europe 1030 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Mozambique, President Chissano has given in to one of the opposition's main demands. It has admitted the possibility of allowing traditional chiefs to participate in local government. Chissano was speaking a few moments ago at a Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] meeting.

[Begin Chissano recording] Another presupposition to be considered is the participation of the traditional authorities in the management of local government. This is an urgent matter, and a sensitive one because of the different nature of the traditional chiefs, or rather due to the different nature of the traditional authorities.

There is a need to define their role in the current political scene and their relationship with the democratically elected and administrative bodies, as well as their position with regard to democratically established legislation. That is why we are looking at this matter with

great care and with the coordination of the Ministry for State Administration. [end recording]

### Chissano Opens Frelimo Central Committee Meeting

*MB1807124695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee is holding its fifth ordinary session in the town of Matola, Maputo Province. The Central Committee will discuss political, economic, and social conditions and the international situation. [passage omitted]

Opening the meeting, President Joaquim Chissano — who is also Frelimo Party chairman — said the construction and consolidation of a legal state and the strengthening and expansion of democracy make it necessary for the law to be respected by all citizens, because the law applies to all citizens.

Chissano said everyone must understand that the aim of the October 1994 elections was to choose a president and Assembly deputies. The Mozambican head of state said those elections were not meant to elect local government representatives, adding that every citizen should respect, and ensure respect for, democratically elected institutions and participate in the implementation of the programs they approve.

Chissano noted that no party strategy or excuse can be used to keep people from any part of the country from participating in, and benefiting from, the national reconstruction process, health care, and education. He said this takes on particularly serious overtones when certain political forces exploit the people's ignorance and report untruths about the election results. From his point of view, the introduction of a single administration will go a long way toward restoring political stability to those areas where problems like these are experienced. Chissano also discussed the matter of the traditional chiefs' participation in local government.

[Begin Chissano recording] This is an urgent, but delicate, matter, because of the difference in the nature of traditional authorities. We need to define their role in the present political situation, their role in terms of our democratically established legal system, and their relationship with administrative and other democratically elected institutions. This matter is being given the necessary attention under the State Administration Ministry's coordination. [end recording]

The Frelimo Party Central Committee meeting is being held behind closed doors and is scheduled to end on 22 July. [passage omitted]

### Swaziland

#### Country Signs Investment Treaty With Germany

MB1807094595 *Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Jul 95 p 2*

[Report by Musa Ndlangamandla]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — Swaziland and the German government have ratified a treaty to encourage reciprocal protection of investment. The signing of the protocol of instruments of ratification was effected on 7 July 1995 by Minister of Foreign Affairs Solomon Dlamini. Director General of African Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Harald Ganns signed for the German government.

Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Ishmael Matse said: "The treaty, in accordance with Article 14 (2) will come into operation one month after the signing in 7 August and will remain in force for 10 years. It will be extended thereafter for the unlimited period unless denounced in writing by either party 12 months before its expiration." [sentence as published]

Mr Matse said the minister also held bilateral consultations with senior officials in the Ministry of Economic Co-operation and both bilateral and sub-regional co-operation with the republic of Germany.

A United Nations publication entitled "Foreign Direct Investment in Africa" explains that bilateral investment

treaties typically prescribe general standards of treatment, including fair and equitable treatment, as well as national and most-favoured-nation treatment. In addition, they contain clauses dealing with specific aspects of investment relations such as the transfer of payments and the repatriation capital profits, losses due to armed conflict or international disorder, nationalisation and expropriation and settlement of disputes."

### Zimbabwe

#### Sudanese Envoy Does Not Believe Nation Aiding SPLA

MB1807202195 *Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The outgoing Sudanese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Angelo Voga Morgan, says Sudan does not believe that Zimbabwe supports the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the SPLA, or that the activities of the organization in Harare are sanctioned. The ambassador told journalists after bidding farewell to President Robert Mugabe that relations between Harare and Khartoum are good. He added that his government does not believe allegations by a rebel defector that Harare is secretly supplying arms to the SPLA movement fighting the Islamic government in Khartoum.

**Liberia****'Peace' Conference Delayed, Resumes Tomorrow**

AB1807192895 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Plans by Liberia's transitional government, the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government], to convene a peace meeting in the capital has failed to take off. The conference should have started yesterday, but at the weekend one of the key faction leaders, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]'s Charles Taylor, said he couldn't make it. And yesterday, the government announced that the meeting had been postponed. On the line to Monrovia, Josephine Hazely asked Liberia's Information Minister Joe Mulbah what the problem was.

[Begin recording] [Mulbah] We had an unfortunate situation yesterday. We had bad weather. Several planes came to Monrovia, attempting to land at the Spriggs Payne Airport, but unfortunately they could not land because of bad weather. Whatever the case is, the meeting will now resume. That is the consultative meeting among Liberian warring factions will commence tomorrow morning at the Unity Conference Center here in Monrovia.

[Hazely] So it is confirmed now? You are confirming now that the meeting will take place tomorrow in Monrovia?

[Mulbah] Precisely. The meeting is going to start tomorrow. In fact, we have Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, the deputy Ghanaian foreign minister, who is at the head of a five-man Ghanaian delegation. He has arrived, and included on his delegation we have Brigadier General Francis A. Agyemfra, chief of staff of the Ghanaian Army.

[Hazely] Now, what about the Liberian factions. Who is represented there?

[Mulbah] Well, as far as we are concerned, the foreign minister in Monrovia has informed all the warring factions to be in attendance tomorrow, and the NPFL has said that they will have a delegation at tomorrow's conference. Equally so, all of the warring factions. As you know, Monrovia is a base for almost all of the warring factions now in Liberia. So all of them. We have not heard any qualms from any of these quarters so the delegates are equally arriving. We saw some of them moving around today, and from all indications they are all set to attend tomorrow, at the Unity Conference Center.

[Hazely] But what is the purpose of the meeting? What are the warring factions meeting for?

[Mulbah] Well, it's a consultative meeting. As you know, at the last Abuja summit, it ended in deadlock. [sentence as heard] And one of the mandates at the time, given to all of the warring factions, was that they should come to Monrovia and consult among themselves regarding the leadership crisis.

[Hazely] But I mean, you know, this continuous wrangling over the leadership of the new transitional government. I mean, it is going on, and on, and on. I mean, you know, Mr. Taylor wants the vice presidency, you people won't give it to him. What's is the use of a conference again, if you are not going to give him the vice presidency and he wants it.

[Mulbah] Well, as you know, Wilson Churchill once said that jaw-jaw is better than war-war. [end recording]

**ECOMOG Takes Control of Kakata-Bong Mines Highway**

AB1807203395 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 18 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One of the most highly contested stretches of road in Liberia has been brought under ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] control. The West African force has become fed up with obstacles to the reopening of the highway between Kakata and Bong Mines, and yesterday ECOMOG dismantled all ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] checkpoints in Kakata. From there they are hoping to deploy troops in the rest of rural Liberia.

Our correspondent Jonathan Peleyle has just arrived in Monrovia from Kakata and he telexed us this report:

When I arrived in Kakata yesterday evening by road en route to Monrovia, ECOMOG soldiers were already in control of the once-problematic checkpoint, some of which were located in the heart of the city. One Guinean peacekeeping officer told me there had been no exchange of fire with the rebels during the takeover of the checkpoints. He said no sooner had the rebels been removed when they were immediately replaced by ECOMOG troops who were also deployed along the 19-mile road leading to Bong Mines, a deserted iron ore camp in the north, which is now swamped by displaced people.

The ECOMOG major said that ever since agreements were concluded for all highways to be turned over to the peacekeepers, so as to allow the movement

of relief convoys and civilians, rebels of the ULIMO faction in Kakata had continued to hold on to the checkpoints. He said things had gotten worse last Sunday [16 July] when some of the rebels detained people and vehicles heading to Monrovia from the rival rebel NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction headquarters in Gbarnga. The detained people have now been released.

Kakata was tense yesterday with peacekeeping soldiers patrolling the streets with heavy weapons. And although ULIMO forces are no longer in control of the town center, the movement of people and vehicles through the town is still difficult without ECOMOG escort.

Meanwhile the British charity, Save the Children, has this week reached thousands of displaced people in Central Liberia with urgently needed food supplies. A 36-lorry convoy, containing 288 tons of rice, crossed into the NPFL territory through the Ivory Coast on Sunday morning. This supply is the largest to reach rural Liberia in ten months and while en route to Monrovia yesterday I saw thousands of people queuing up at distribution centers to get rations.

### Nigeria

#### Executive Council Meets on Fate of Coup Plotters

AB1807212195 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The final countdown has begun in Nigeria to determine the fate of the 40 officers and civilians found guilty of plotting a coup against the government of General Sani Abacha. This report is from our Lagos correspondent, Sola Odunfa:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, today met with top members of his government as local and international pressure mounted on him to show clemency on the four people convicted on charges arising from the alleged coup plot to overthrow his government last March. The meeting was the first by the Federal Executive Council since the cabinet was reshuffled four months ago. There is no communiqué of the meeting but it is now known that it will be followed by a meeting of the Council of State tomorrow and ultimately, a meeting of the Provisional Ruling Council [PRC], Nigeria's highest legislative and executive organ, later in the week.

The meetings are discussing the state of the nation, especially in the wake of the conviction of former Head of State General Olosegun Obasanjo and his deputy, Major General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, on coup plot charges. The country today is anxiously awaiting the

final judgment on the two former leaders and the 38 others convicted by the special military tribunal. The anxiety is heightened by the interest shown by the international community in the trials and the verdict returned.

Yesterday, the government warned that it might nationalize British economic interests in Nigeria if the British Government persisted in what was described as its current hostility to Nigeria and its military rulers.

Meanwhile, radical lawyer, Chief Gani Fawehinmi, who was arrested and detained two weeks ago, has been charged to court in Lagos. He is accused of attempting to instigate Nigerians to topple the government. Chief Fawehinmi pleaded not guilty and he was released in bail in self-recognition. [end recording]

### Supreme Council Appeals to Abacha

AB1907081995 Lagos NTA Television Network  
in English 2000 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs has appealed to the head of state, General Sani Abacha, and members of the Provisional Ruling Council to show mercy and clemency to the military officers and civilians recently convicted for their involvement in the alleged coup plot.

In a statement, the council said it appreciates the gravity of the alleged plot which, if it had succeeded, would have plunged the nation into untold chaos and initiated a new round of military rule that would have been inimical to the aspirations of Nigerians for an early return to democratic rule.

In spite of this, the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs urged the head of state and the Provisional Ruling Council to avoid any form of blood-letting this time around, and to mete out compassionate punishment to all those recommended for long-term imprisonment.

It noted that Allah in his infinite mercy has protected the head of state, his lieutenants, and the entire nation, as the alleged coup plot was uncovered in good time and failed. The council pleads that the singular message of Allah should be reciprocated.

### U.S. Embassy Reportedly Cancels Minister's Visa

AB1807200495 Paris AFP in English  
1914 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, July 18 (AFP) — The US government Tuesday [18 July] cancelled the unexpired visa of Nigerian Information Minister Walter Ofonagoro, and turned down visa requests for two of his children, the minister told journalists here.

The visibly angry minister said that he never applied for an American visa himself but was requested by the American embassy here to produce his passport to support the visa applications of his children who planned to spend their vacation in the US.

On receiving his passport, the embassy simply cancelled his own unexpired visa and rejected his children's visa applications, said Ofonagoro.

A US diplomat, when contacted by AFP, refused to comment on the particular case of Ofonagoro but recalled that in December 1993, President Bill Clinton signed an order imposing restrictions on certain officials in the military government believed to have hindered the democratic process in the country.

The American sanction came into effect in December 1993, some months after the military cancelled a presidential election which local and international observers, including US officials, adjudged free and fair, the diplomat stated.

The military regime of General Sani Abacha came to power in November of the same year after sacking the unelected civilian Interim National Government of Chief Ernest Shonekan put on place by former military leader, General Ibrahim Babangida, the day he quit power three months earlier.

The American government Monday expressed its concern over the political situation in Nigeria, especially the reported conviction of a former head of state, Gen-

eral Olusegun Obasanjo, and others believed to have been involved in a recent failed attempt to overthrow Abacha.

An American-trained professor of economic history, Ofonagoro described the action of the US government as an "act of hostility which cannot be calculated to improve relations between Nigeria and the United States."

"Nigeria is not a colony of the United States and can never be. The US cannot dictate to us who runs this country," said the minister.

According to him, "such measures are misguided in the extreme and cannot in any way influence the decisions and policies of the Nigerian government. They would only serve to estrange the US from government and render the country's presence ineffective in Nigeria."

#### **Shell Oil Reacts to Nigerian Warning**

*AB1807161195 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Shell Oil Company, which is partly British-owned, has reacted to a warning from Nigeria that its interests could be at risk if Britain continues to criticize the country's military government. Shell said in a statement that the issues at stake were political, and there was little scope for it as a private company to take any action.

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